COTTAGE and Enameled FURNITURE E'egant well-made suites, at low prices for each, at the afactory, No. 634 Broadway, below bleecker-st.

NAMELED FURNITURE.-H. F. FAR-I BINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, all patterns and colors, and claberately decorated in landscape, figures and fewers, at the Mannfactory Warroccom. Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand-sts.

FURNITURE.—The Subscriber has a general assertment of BEDROOM and PARLOR FURNITURE.

Also, Iron Bedsteads and Hat Stands. A large assortment of Mattresses en hand, and made to order on the shortest notice. Ten per cent. lower than any other house in the City. No. 171 Centre-st., two doors from Canal.

RECLINING CHAIRS,
WHEEL CHAIRS,
CHAMBER CHAIRS,
LIBRARY CHAIRS,
OF EVERY VARIETY.
Manufactured by
No. 468 Broadway and No. 109 Mercer-st., New-York.

#### Ocean Steamers, &c.

BEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. Co., 58 Wall-st. |
NEW-YORK, May 27, 1856.
NOTICE.—The rate of Freight by the Steamers
of this line, from Liverpool, is reduced to £4 per ton meamarrament, until further notice.
E. K. COLLINS.

DACIFIC EXPRESS COMPANY for CALI-FORNIA, OREGON and the SOUTH PACIFIC COAST

Will be distantible by the United States Mail Steamer

GEORGE LAW, on FRIDAY, June 29, in charge of a Special

Messenger. Freight taken at the reduced rates. Small parcols

and Letters received until 14 p. m. day of sailing.

WM. H. HALL, Agent, No. 124 Broadway.

OR CHARLESTON and FLORIDA-SEMI-OR CHARLESTON and FLORIDA—SEMI-WEFKLY UNIFED STATES MAIL LINE—The new and magnificent fast going steamship NASHVILLE (Commodure Berry) will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on NATURDAY, June 21, at 4 o'clock p. m. precisely. For Freight apply on board, where all hills of lading will be signed, and for Passage at the Office of SPOFFORD TILESTON & Co., No. 29 Broadway. Cabin passage, \$25. The new and favorice steamship MARION. Capt. W. Foster, will succeed, and leave on WEDNE-SDAY, June 25. The favorite steamer Carolina has resumed her regular trips to the vacious landings on the St. John's River, connecting with the steamers from New-York, and leaving Charleston every Tnesday at 2 o'clock p. m. Through tickets to Jacksonville, #31; to Pilatka, \$35.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.

SHORTEST ROUTE BY 766 MILES.

GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.

Order and peace having been restored in Nicaragua, bordiffes having ceased, the country fit ally evacanted by te onemics, and a strong and stable government (seknowledged by the United States) established, affording complete protection on the Transit Route, a line of Stramers to EAN FRANCISCO has been organized, and will run regularly in future. The new and splendid steamship. ORIZABA, 1500 Tans,

E. L. TINKLETAUGH, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 56, foot of North Moore-st. North River, for SAN JUAN DE NICARAGUA, on TUESDAY, June 24, at 3 o'clock P. M., to connect with the steamor

Francisco.

TO San Juan del Norte.

TO San Francisco, including First Cachin. \$75

Second Cachin. 60 First Cachin. \$175

Second Cachin. 60 First Cachin. \$175

Second Cachin. \$175

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, For freight or passage, apply to CHARLES A. WHITNEY, No. 2 Bowling Green, New York,

No. 2 Rowling Greet, New York,

LINE.—Se Pounds Baggage Free; 10 cents per pound on
axcess.—Four hours from ocean to ocean, by Panama Railroad.

Through for California via Banama Railroad.—The United
Blates Mail Steamship Line will dispatch for Aspinwall, en
PRIDAY, June 20, at 2 o'clock p. m. precisely, from Pier foot
of Warrenest, North River, the well-known and fast steamship
GEORGE LAW, Capt. Wm. L. Herndon, U.S. N.
Passengers and Mails will be forwarded by Panama Railroad,
and connect at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamship GOLDEN AGE, J.T. Watkins,
commander, which will be in readiness and leave immediately for San Francisco.

and connect at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamship GOLDEN AGE, J. T. Watkins, commander, which will be in readiness and leave immediately for San Francisco.

The public are informed that the P. M. S. Co. always have ONE or MONE EXTRA STEAMERS tying at Panama ready for sea, to avoid any possible detention of passengers or smalls. For passage spily to I. W. RAYMOND, at the only office of the Companies, No. 177 Westest, corner Warrenst, New York. Freight to Aspinwall 70-cents per cubic foot, or one and a half cents per pound, prepaid; and no freight received after 12 o'clock on the day of sailing.

#### Steamboats and Railroads.

DAILY for POUGHKEEPSIE-Landing at Corsens's, West Point, Go'd Spring, Cornwall, New-burgh, New-Hamburg and Milton, arriving by 54 p. m. The steamer HERO, Capt. Smith. leaves Robinson st. pier EVERY AFTERNOUN, (Sunday excepted.) at 34 o'clock. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 6 a. m.

DAY BOAT for ALBANY and TROY, foot of Chambers et .- The steamhost ARMENIA will have every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 7 o'clock, landing at intermediate landings.

### Water Cure.

DR. MUNDE'S WATER-CURE ESTABLISH-MENT, at FLORENCE. (Northhampton) MASS, is one of the inspect and best regulated Institutions of its kind in the United Sures. Dr. N. is the oldest disciple of Pricesuite, and one of the first writers on the subject. Price \$10 per week. DR. O. W. MAY'S HIGHLAND HOME WA-

DR. TRALL'S WATER-CURE and SCHOOL

No. 15 Laight-st.—The ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS need. Beavers desiring the Diotary of the Institution can be accommodated.

DR. E. J. LOEWENTHAL'S WATER CURE, from Hoboken and Jersey City in a few infinites by stages. For particulars apply at No. 4 Hanover-st., New York.

HYDROPATHY and KINESIPATHY—The SWEDISH MOVEMENT CURE.—These twin sciences about the closely united. (For the history and powers of Kinesipa by see Miss Beacher's "Physiology and Calisthenies," p. 12). Dr. DONOVAN, an experienced Kinesipathic Practicer, late of London, effers his services to Water Core Physicians and others, desirons of sequiring a thorough knowledge of this great art. The process may be seen in operation daily, from it to I2 o'clock, at the subjoined address, where for, in particular cases, at their own residences, patients can be treated. No change for first our craftchard. No 556 fabray, New York.

N. B.—A rema kable case of "incurable" Rheumatian may now be seen in process of recovery.

# Medical.

NO remedy was ever used for Inflammatory Disas the ROMAN SYE BALSAM. It acts like a charm, an never fails to sflord speedy teller. For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS. Drugales. No. 100 Fultonest, New York. Sold sleep druggiests generally.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY of the AGE! of Roxburry has discovered in one of our common passure weeks a remedy that cures EVERY KIND of BUMOR, from the worst Screpula down to a common Pimple. He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and tever failed except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his except in two cases, both thunder humor is a large of the passes of the passes of the passes of the passes of the passes.

presention over two hundred certificates of its variety nules of Boston.
Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on

Due foce.
Two or three bottles will clear the system of buils.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the

mouth and stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of crysipelas.

One or two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and botches arrong the hair.

Four or six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running

One bottle will cure scaly eruptions of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of

Two or three bettles are warranted to cure the most desperate

shipwerm.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatiam.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure salt sheura.

Five to eight bottles will one the worst case of acrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is take 1.

Nothing looks so improbable to those who have in vals tried all the womerful medicines of the day, as that a common wood growing on the postures and along old stone walls should cure every humor in the specimity of it is a fixed fact. If you have a harmer, it has to start. There are no ifs nor ands, humor in the specimity of the form of and, humor of has about it, suffile some cases, but not yours. I pedided over a should in sufficient of it in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effect of it insevery case. It has already done some of the greatiset of the order of the first in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effect of it is not supposed to the series of the perfect estate of health by one bettle.

To those who are swheet to a sick headache one bottle will always cure it. If gives great relief in caterrh and duziness. Some who have takers it have been coastive for yours, and have been regulated by it. Where the body is sound it works quite bear regulated by it. Where the body is sound it works quite bear regulated by it. Where the body is sound it works quite heat regulated by it. Where the body is sound it works quite easy, but where there is any derangement of the fonctions of easy, but when that There is never a had result from it; on the contrary, when that There is never a lad result from it; on the contrary, when that form it is not be one perfect. I head some of the node extrawagant encommum

pufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 129 Warren at

Manufactured by DONALD RENNEDY, No. 129 warrans. Readury, Mass. Price & L.
Wholestale Agents for New York: C. V. CLICKENER & Co., Wholestale Agents for New York: C. V. CLICKENER & Co., No. 12 Birosdway;
No. 11 Barciay et. CHARLES H. RING, No. 192 Birosdway;
No. 12 Barciay et. CHARLES H. RING, No. 192 Birosdway;
No. 130 Greenwich et.; ROYD & FAUL, Chembers & Co. No. 150 Greenwich et.; ROYD & FAUL, Chembers & Co. No. 150 Greenwich et.; HAVH AND, HARRAL & Co. No. 145 Maiden-ann; HAVH AND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren et.; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broddway;
RISLEY, Warren et.; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broddway;
RISLEY, Warren et.; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broddway;
NARD, CLOSE & Co., Maiden-inne; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; and for sale at retail by all respectable. Druggists throughout the Union.

# Legal Notices

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons baving claims against WILLIAM II BROWN, late of the City of New-York, ship builder, deceased, to present the same, with woncher; thereof to the subscribers, at the residence of Eriza J. Brown, No. 118 Second averue, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of December next.—Da'ed New-York, on or before the first day of December next.—Da'ed New-York, the 6th day of May 1856.

ELIZA J. BROWN, Administration.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surregate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID D. BRADFORD, late of the City of New-York deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of hiram Raybor, No. 76 Bowery, in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 3oth day of April, 1836.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surregate A TURE ANCE OF AB OFGET OF the Surregate

of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all
persons having claims against WILLIAMS, UNDERHULL,
late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same,
with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Wetmore & Bowne, No. 61 Wallist, in the City of New York, os
or before the first day of September next.—Dated, New York,
the 21st daylor February, 1856.

THOMAS M. WICHAM.

Executors.

JOHN M. HOPKINS.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surregate of the County of New York, notice is hereby eiven to all pursuan having claims against SANUEL P. TITUS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the store of EDWARD MERRITT, No. 39 Warrenest, in the City of New York, or or before the 13th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of June, 1859. BAMUZI T. VALENTINE. Executors. jel2 law6moTh\*

EDWARD MERRITT,

Jel2 law6mcTh\*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—City and
Courty of New-York.—The PRESIDENT, DIRECTORS
and COMPAN's of the GROCERS' BANK (of Socton) agence
CHARLES CUMMING, JAMES R. WHITE and EDWARD
CUMMING.—Summons for a money demand on contract.
(Com. not served.) To the defendance: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action,
which is filled is the effice of the Clerk of the Cky and County
of New-York, at the City Hall, in east city, and to serve a copy
of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriben, at their
office, No. 41 Wallist, IJauncey-court), in the City of New-Tork,
within twenty days after the service of this summons on you,
exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer
the said companint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in
this action will take judgment against; you for the sum of sevcuty five dollars with insternet from the fourth day of March,
such thousand eight hundred and fifty five, and for the further
sum of seventy five dellars, with interest thereon from the
fourth day of May, 180%, and for the further sum of seventy-five
dollars, with interest thorson from the fourth day of July, 1855,
heades the cost of this action and expenses of protest, ko.—
BRAINARD & RICE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

May 22 law6wTh.
No. 41 Wall-st., New York.

May 22 law with.

No. 41 Wall-st., New York.

N. Y. SUPREME COURT.—Hiram Barney

No. 41 Wall-st., New York.

N. Y. SUPREME COURT.—Hiram Barney

N. Y. SUPREME COURT.—Hiram Barney

Lucy his wife, Henry D. Hunter and Julis C. his wife, Normas

S. Weshburn, Elisian W. Teachie, Errs B. Seeley, Thomas

S. Weshburn, Elisian W. Teachie, Errs B. Seeley, Thomas

Bianchare, and Welliam Wetson—Summons—For relief—

(Com. not ser.)—To THOMAS BLANCHARD, one of the

above named defendante: You are hereby summoned and ra
quired to answer the complaint in this action, which will be

field in the effice of the Cierk of the City and County of New
York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a

copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers,

at their office, No. Ill Broadway, in the City of New-York,

within twenty days after the service of this summons on you,

exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to asswer

the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in

the complaint—Dated New-York, Dec. 31, 1855.

BARNEY, HUMPHREY & BUTL-ER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The said complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of said

City and County, on the 2d day of April, 1956, and a copy thereof

filed in the office of the Clerk of Richmond County, on the 3d

day of April, 1850. BARNEY, HUMPHREHY & KUTLER,

Je Slawwith Flaintiffs' Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—William

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.-William NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—William Bowes against Albert C. Ravasey, Enward H. Carmick, William H. Aspinwall, Edwin Bartlett, Moses H. Girinsell and Robert B. Minturn, composing the firm of Grinnel & Minturn, Gurtavas A. Saochi, Isaac E. Holmes, Nathan G. King, William C. Wedmore and Frederick Townseand, Alministrators of seases of Ethat Townseand, decrated, John T. Howard Reidord A. Wakhi son, William Goodrich, Enreque A. Mejus, Simeon Drsper, Charles Davis, Frederick W. Rankhu, Ebenezet G. Burling, Eugene Ledentu, Robert Usher, Charles B. Jaudon, James Robb, George B. Glover, Henry Stanton, A. S. Gatchell, sued by the name of Alexander S. Gatchell, Henry C. Bowen, Edward M. Hopkins, Henry Hopkins, John B. King, John S. Natew, Joseph Kershaw, William Alexander, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Robert Schuler, Daniel Torrasce, George R. I. Bowdow, Governeur Morris, W. K. Müls, sued by the name of Wilsiam K. Mille, Olis P. Jewett, Huen Nelson, R. F. Russell, sued by the name of Wilsiam K. Mille, Olis P. Jewett, Huen Nelson, E. F. Russell, sued by the name of Micharle F. Russell, Robert B. Coleman and Chasles M. M. William, Compound the firm of Coleman & Stetson, John K. Setzun, Compound the firm of Coleman & Stetson, John Keeler, Theodore McNamee, John T. Nitchey, Charles Morgan, Isaac C. Harris, George L. Schuyler, Charles R. Marvin, Robert L. Cutting, Abraham B. Baylis, Charles Gould, Robert G. Rankin, Peter Conley, Abraham Van Vechten, Huah J. Hasting, A. C. King, sued by the name of Alexander C. King, Lewis Carmick, Charles H. Mills, Francis Skitdy, George Bird.—Summons for relief.—To ALBERT C. RAMSEY, JAMES ROBB, ISAAC C. HARRIS, ISAAC E. HOLMES, WILLIAM GOODRICH, WILLIAM & ELEXANDER, LEWIS CARMICK, CHARLES H. MILLS, EDWARD M. HOPKINS, and GOODRICH, WILLIAM & ELEXANDER, LEWIS CARMICK, EDWARD M. CARMICK, CHARLES H. MILLS, WILLIAM & MILLS, EDWARD M. HOPKINS, and GOODRICH, WILLIAM & GEORGE B. GLOVER, Defendants You are bereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was died in the office of the Cl

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No. 39 Wellet, N. Y.

THE PEOPLE of the STATE of NEW-YORK, by the grace of God, Pree and It dependent: To all persons lates are of the Estate of DAVID HaRT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send Greeting: You and each of you are bereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New-York, and his office in the City of New-York, on the seventeenth day of Drecember next, at eleven o'clock in the foremost of that day, then and there to stend the final settlement of the account of proceedings of ALFRED TOBIAN, as Executor of the Last Will and Testament of said deceased.

deceased.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of office of said
Surrogate to be hereunto affixed. Witness ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD, esquire, Surrogate of our said
[L. 8] Cosmty, at the City of New York, the 16th day of June,
in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and
fifty-siz. A. W. BRADFORD, Surrogate.

# New-Pork Daily Tribune.

# MEXICO.

From Our Own Correspondent.
MEXICO, Tuesday, June 3, 1856.

The general organic statute which is to supply the place of the Constitution, not yet given, was issued on the 20th ultimo. This, of course, prescribes and defines the powers of the General G.v. ernnert, those of the Governors of the States, of the different branches of the Administration, as also the rights and deties of citizens and inhabitants, leaving the President the Supreme Dictator, as he is in conformity with the plan of Ayutla. The reasons for each provision are given at length in the expositive part of this statute. I send you several paragraphs extracted rerbatim et scriatim, in respect to the present dictatorship exercised by the Presi-

dent. They are as follows:

"The sixth section comprehends the organization of the general Government. Whatever may be the opinions of the persons who compose the Cabinet, there is a principle superior to them, which is the plan of Ayulla. It being left, as it should be, to the Constitution to say what is to be the form of government, the statute has had to acknowledge the dictatorship which the said plan conceded to the President of the Pepublic. For this reason the dist article provides that the Chief of the State shall carries all of the faculties not assigned to the Governors and political chiefs; because che there would be thirty dictators, which would be intruth, the crown of allevil. The unity of power under the present circumstances is would indispensable to the organization of the different They are as follows: which would be in truth, the crown of access the color of power under the present circumstances is wholly indispensable to the organization of the different branches of the public addiministration, which is the duty imposed on the President by the said plan (that of Ayutla); and he could but ill fulfill this duty if the local authorities were allowed to act with absolute liberty. If the Congress establish Federation, the States will regulate their interior administration according to the faculties which, for the purpose, shall be given by the fundamental compact, but in the cercing to the faculties which, for the purpose, such be given by the fundamental compact, but in the mean tine it is absolutely necessary that a center be recognized from which may emanate all the measures which may be judged proper to develop the essential idea of the late revolution. Fise important reforms which are necessary to be introduced in all the administrative branches, would doubtless be instrated if the ettire power deposited in the President should be divided among the local authorities; because, each one trefering, as is very natural, the interests of his own preferring, as is very natural, the interests of his own citizets, monstrous contradictions would result which would render sterile the best measures, and which, producing necessarily serious displeasure among the States, would scatter everywhere the germs of misfortunes, which, at a later period, would involve us in almost irremediable conflicts."

"And to what risks would not then the national unity be exposed? If the plan of Ayutla cid provide that each State should organize itself, it was because, unity be exposed? If the plan of Ayutta cis province that each State should organize itself, it was bee case, it being indispensable to erect free governments around the oppressive one in order to destroy it, it was also indispensable to pass over that momentary irregularity which is in open opposition to the third article of the said plan. It was a revolutionary element; it was the dislocation of tyrannical power; it was a terrible arm to reduce the limits of despotism and widen those of liberty. But the Government, the offspring of the revolution, the dictatorship proclaimed in the said article (the 3d) being once established, it remained in the hands of the President of the Republic, because otherwise it cannot be conceived how the supreme chief of the State can, in the use of the ample faculties with which he finds simself invested, reform all the branches of the public administration, altered to the security and independence of the nation, and take every in source which may be consucce to its prosperity, grandear and progress."

"The continual state of plans is which we have the apparent state of space year con-

lived since the mouth of October last, has prevented this designation of the faculties which correspond to the Governors; and if the good sease and patriotism of these worthy functionaries have been the true elements of order which have preserved the harmony so necessary between the general and local power, your Excellency' will know that a formal regulation is indispensably necessary, in order to close the way against cisquites (discreases) always disagreeable and effect positively pernicious."

But as his Excellency the President, substitute, is very far from dearing to exercise a dictatorship with-

but as me Excellency the President, substitute, is very far from dearing to exercise a dictatorship with-out limits, he has drawn the line of his attributes, and designated the rights of the citizens in ordinary cases. Nevertheless, as there are moments of supreme danger in which the public safety ought to be the only law, the 82d article declares: 'That for the defense of the the end article declares: That for the defense of the independence or the integrity of the territory, to sustain established order or preserve public tranquillity. The Government can make use of decretional power. This is the more necessary, because otherwise individual guarantees would only serve as a shield to revolutionate to the positive prejudice of society. Society has as many rights as or more than, individuals to be attended to; and, although the duty and will of the forcement be not only in the citizens as its first ob-

has as many rights as, or more than, individuals to be attended to; and, although the duty and will of the Government be not to injure its citizens, as its first obligation be to save the community, when unfortunately it is necessary to choose between them for the public benefit, those rights will necessarily have preference.

"This discretional power, in certain momenta is wholly indispensable even during a constitutional regimen, and the history of our revolts proves to us in thousands of pages that the want of a size authority in the Constitution of 1824 was the cause of the greater part of our evils. The memory of 1852 is still firsh, and your Excellency will easily recollect that all the difficulties, all the obstacles against which Gen. Arista had to struggle were owing to the want of the amplification of his faculties. It was absolutely necessary for him to confine himself to the employment of legal means to suppress the conspiracy which was guided from the bosom even of Congress, where, by a fatality, had entered men whose hearts were grained of honor and of loyalty, and who abused their posts; who, enveloped in the inviolability of representatives of the people, which people they disdained, had converted the halls of Congress into revolutionary clubs, who denied to the Government everything it asked, and, from bad to worse, they dragged us to the deep abyes in which we were submerged during the space of twenty-seven months. If the President had been able to act with more freedom, it is beyond a doubt that the revolution of Jalisco would have tribeen able to act with more freedom, it is beyond a doubt that the revolution of Jalisco would have tri-

"But it would be too much to pretend to demonstrate what we all have experienced. There never has been a Government that has not needed extraordinary facuaties; and this undoubted fact proves that, in certain cases, discretional power is absolutely necessary. And if this is true under a normal Government, what must be said in regard to an Administration which, from its nature even, has to make use of omnimedicus powers? The plan of Ayutia erected a dictatorship; and if the President has thought proper to limit it for ordinary cases, he desires, very justly, to preserve it for those in which the saivation of the State is interested, which is the first, the most essential, the most sacred of his obligations. How can the present Government answer before the tribunal of history to the most sacred of his obligations. How can the present Government answer before the tribunal of history to the accusation which, with weil founded reason, would be made against it, of having allowed a reaction to triumph which perhaps would result in the loss of nationality, on account of having observed in the utmost degree the legal forms? The guarantees which society concedes to individuals, should never be converted into arms against itself even; because all especial interests must ever way to the common one.

against i'self even; because all especial interests must give way to the common one.

"Nevertheless, if necessity compels his Excellency the President to preserve this dictatorship, he desires to give the Mexicans a new proof of his apright intention, by prohibiting to hunself the imposing of the pentiaty of death, even in extreme cases. He believes that the law, only, by its common organs, can dispose of the life of men; consequently, even in those cases in which, in conformity with article 82, the Government makes use of discretional power, that is, even when all other guarantees cease, that of life shall be scrupulously respected. In this manner, the rights of the citizens and public security will be combined, as far as possible, in the exceptional circumstances mentioned in the aforesaid article."

The Sist and 82d articles alluded to above are

The 81st and 82d articles alluded to above are

The S1st and S2d articles alluded to above are as follows:

"ART, 81. All the faculties, which by this statute are not expressly assigned to the Governments of the States and Territories, shall be exercised by the President of the Republic, in conformity with the 3d article of the plan of Ayutia, reformed at Acapulco.

"ART 82. The President of the Republic can act discretionally, when, in the judgment of the Connect of Ministers, it may be necessary to defend the independence or integrity of the territory, or to sustain established order or preserve public tranquility; but in no case can be impose the penalty of death nor those penalties prohibited by article 55" (which are flogging, branding, mutilation, infamy and confiscation of property). tion of property).

The President cannot be accused nor proceeded against criminally during his term of office, nor antil a year afterward, except in case of treason.

The Ministers are responsible for the acts of the President authorized by them, for those against the plan of Ayutla, and are to be tried by the Supreme

The judicial power is declared to be independent in the exercise of its functions. This power is to be exercised by the Supreme Court, the Circuit Courts, and those of the District established by the aw of 23d November, 1855, and others relative to the matter.

The Governors of the States and Territories and the political chiefs are to be appointed by the President, and they are to appoint the subaltern civil authorities in their respective ing the judicial authorities of the same, except the superior magistrates, of whom the Governors shall pominate three for the President to choose. In fact all the public business of the States is under their especial control, being responsible for all their acts to their General Government.

Mexico, Thursday, June 5, 1856.

There was very nearly a serious blow-up here a few days ago between the President and Congress, and, consequently, the whole of the Liberal party. The affair was as follows. But to be more clear, I must recall to your mind that, by the plan of Ayutla, a Council of State was excated for the naming of the President ad interem of the Republic, and after which they were to remain in office as a consulting body for the President. This Conneil elected Gen. Alvarez, but from that time they never have been called upon for anything (except to administer the eath of office to Comentert, which they refused to do), and have remained a nonen Well, on the 15th uit., Gen. Alvarez sent in his resignation as President ad interim, and also of his commission as a General of Division in the army. This might have been received here on the 18th or 19th, but it was kept a profound secret, from the public at least, until the 24th (ultime), when, on the same date, the President (Commonfort) published a decree dated 12th (ultime), stating that circumstances required the meeting of the Council of State; but as some of them were absent from here, and others engaged absent from here, and others engaged in various public affairs, so as to preclude their attendance, he had, by virtue of his supreme powers, named others in their place. The new ones, it is to be observed, composed the majority of this body, and were persons who were neutral in politics or inclined to the Conservative party. This act of Comonfort was highly offensive to Congress, and alarmed the Laberals. The former, to Congress, and alarmed the Liberals. The former, immediately on its coming before them (May 23), took the same into consideration, and the Committee to whom it was referred reported in particular it was an illegal, high handed proceeding, to crowd out certain men who had been too long entirely neglected, who had never been notified so as to know whather they could attend or not as to know whether they could attend or not, and besides, that it was usual and legal when the principal counsellers could not attend to their duties that their substitutes, who were named at the same time with them for the contingency, should do so in their stead, and that neither had they been notified of the desire of the President th Council should meet. The report of the Committee was in favor of the meeting of said Council as originally composed, and against the new appointments and displacements of the old members by the President, for the reasons stated above.

The slarm continued for some days, but see press savised delay in order that the excited state of people's minds might be calmed; and Congress deterred action on the above report of their Committee by a very small vote, and agreed to send an especial one to confer with the President personally before taking further steps in the matter.

This was done, and it was stated that everything had been satisfacterily explained. It appears.

however, that this is not true; for on the discussion of the report, the debates were farious, though they did not last long. They were very severe on the President, and on the Minister (Lafragua), who authorized the act, and he will probably resign. The report was rejected by 79 to 7, and returned to the Committee, principally on the ground that it should have been against the

act entirely or in favor entirely. The resignation of Gen. Alvarez was kept a profound secret from the public until the above-mentioned decree reorganizing the Council came before Congress, and then it was made known. why this decree was kept back from the 12th till the 23d May we do not know. It is inferred, however, that the real object of it was fo secure the election of Comonfort, who probably knew Alvarez's intention, and thought his resignation would make his (Comonfort's) appointment void, which I think it does; and who could not depend upon the original Comonfort's. upon the original Council or upon their meeting in time. At all events this action of Comonfort has sown a germ of discord between him and the Conand lost him ground in the good opinion of the Liberal party.

The resignation by Alvarez, of both the Presidency and his commission in the Army, naturally took everybody by surprise, and the true cause of it is still a mystery. It is probable that his res-sons for refusing to hold the office of President longer (ill health and old age) are in reality as stated by him but we see no reason for the resignation of his commission of General of Division, which he has held for many years, except to avoid the obligation of serving under the orders of Comonfort, should he at last shandon his party. We do not know how this may be, but Congress appointed a Committee to take the matter of his resignation into consideration, who reported against it and in favor of sending an especial Committee of two members of their body to acquaint him with this resolution, should it be approved. This re-

port has not yet been acted upon.

The report of the Committee of Congress in favor of holding Santa Anna and his agents responsible for expelling people from this country during the former's late tyranny, was adopted, and has already become a law. Therefore, all persons so expelled may now prefer their claims for losses and damages on that account before the proper

and Nuevo-Leon was under discussion for many days. I think I stated to you before that the Government had disapproved of this act of Vidaurt. The matter came before Congress, and a Committee of that body reported also against it, and in favor of replacing those States in the position they stood in before their union by Vicaurri. After a long and excited-discussion, and the examination of representations both in favor and against it from different sections of said States, the report was not accepted, and was returned to the Committee

The report in respect to annulling all the military commissions issued by Sauta Anna during his late administration has been under consideration, but no positive decision has yet been come to. One party desire that all these commissions shall be swept away, while the other desire certain ex-ceptions, including the Generals of Division, Basadre. Almonte and Jarrero. If this matter be carried through the commissions of Generals of Brig-ade of Vega, Ampudia and Wolf, as well as of nine others, will be annuelled.

Nothing more has been done of importance very lately in regard to the seizure of the property of the Church in Puebla, but soon after the date of my last letter the following facts were made pub-

The superintendents appointed for the admin-The superintendents appointed for the administration of this property in the village of Atlexce, near Puebla, accompanied by their natary, with his ink horn, sealed paper and assistant witnesses, called on one of the head church officers, notifying him that they had come to take an account of the property under his charge, and demanded to see his books relating to the same. demanded to see his books relating to the same. But he said that it appeared to him that their mission was to the major domos of the Cofradias and other pions institutions of that kind, with which he had nothing to do. He gave, however, the names of the persons having that property in charge, and the superintendents called on them. The first they visited said, on demand being made for his books, accounts and other documents referring to the property under his management, in ring to the property under his management, in order that they might make the required balancesheet, that the accounts relating to that property were not written out in clean copy, because his continual occupations had hardly permitted him to form even a few simple notes, for which reason they were not in a fit state to exhibit, but he would endeavor to have them ready in ten or twelve days.

They then called upon the major-domo of an establishment belonging to the parish church, and he stated that certain property, including that which they had called to see about belonged to said church, and it was true was under his control, but that he was waiting for another church-officer to render his accounts before he could know the exact condition of all of it, and in respect to books, he never had kept any, nor did he know where those kept by his predecessors were to be found; that he had never had any necessity to see them, and no lawsuits had ever occurred to make it necessary to refer to the socient records; and concluded by saying that he knew pretty much all about the property from memory, and that as soon as he could be would make out a statement for the

purposes of the Government. The curate of the parish was then called upon, and he replied that a good many of the major-domos had lately resigned (they did so on account of the law in question), and it was very true they had also of their own accord, without a suggestion from him, delivered to him all their books, acconts, &c., and that he had them in his safeceping; but that, without meaning any disrespect o the law, be could not exhibit them because his consei-utions scruples. Upon this, the law in regard to resistance was read to him. He looked very grave bowed prefoundly, acknowledged hearing the law, signed the acknowledgment of the same, and the parties separated -the one to give an account to the Government, and the other I suppose to meditate still further resistance.

The Monitor has letters from different parts stating that the Indians of note in their villages are endeavoring to foment another revolt in the State of I nehla on account of the seizure of this property. A discontented priest has been appointed in the village to superintend the same, and by his means, it is stated, persons who bad it in their hards, and others who were paying interest to the church for leans, have been exposed and obliged to render account to the Government.

In conformity with the decree relative to the senare of this property, which devotes a part of the same to the wounded and whlows and orprans in consequence of the revolt at Fuebla, a circular was issued on the 18th uit., for all such to make but their claims and present them with a one mouth to the Government, who would take them into

D Miguel Lerdo y Telads, the author of many taluable Mexican statistical tables, has been applicated Minister of Finance, in place of Payno,

The new Spanish Minister, Den Miguel de los Santos Alvarez, arrived in this city a few days ago. His trincipal business is to obtain the money due Spanish subjects under the Spanish Conventi teted into a long time ago by Spain and Mexic and on account of which heavy amounts are no due. The Minister came in a vessel of war, which was accompanied by another, and both are now at Vera Croz. The presence of these two vessels of war, under the circumstances, in the eyes of this Government, indicates a threat, and the bovernment, indicates a threat, and the newspa-pers have made a great boise about it, and they all declare that this Minister must not be received officially until the said vessels leave the Mexican waters; and it is even said that the flovernment has refused so to receive him except on that con-tens refused so to receive him except on that con-dition. He has had a private interview with the Ministry for Ferslan Affairs, but nothers more dition. He has had a private interview with the Milliter for Foreign Affairs, but nothing more. He thinks the Mexican Government over-sensitive. He thinks the Mexican Government over-sensitive and alliers that whole fleets of vessels of war and alliers that whole fleets of vessels of war for into Havara and any other Spenish port with out a word being said, and that Mexica has sent out a word being said, and that Mexica has sent that we vessels to the former part and may only the national manners and honors. The moral of the without a question being acard, and there is that use without a product of morally the national manners and honors. The moral of this stat use without a product of morally debauching the entire American community.

finally, that these vessels have no belligerent object in view. I think, after all, he will be received. Señor Degollado, the Governor of the State of Jalisco, resigned his office a short time ago, which resignation was accepted, and Señor Augulo was appointed by the General Government, and started from his residence, one of his estates in the vicinity of the capital of that State, to enter upon his duties. In the mean time, however, School and duties. In the mean time, however, Senor Degol-ado, on petition of the inhabitants, it is said. changed his mind, and sent a commissioner to inform Selier Augule he need not come for the object of taking possession as Governor of Jalisco, as he himself had resumed that office. So the latter turned about and returned from whence he came I have not heard what will be done in the matter by the President, but presume he will let Senor

Degellade have his own way for the sake of peace.

The Governor of Durange is desirons of commencing the colonization of that State by foreigners, and proposes to make a trial by introducing forty families from Switzerland or Belgium. They are to be Catholics. He asks the General Govern-

## LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

FREMONT AND FREEDOM

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: In these times, when events crowd upon each other in rapid succession, betokening a crisis in the fairs of the American People that in its results must decide their destiny for weal or for woe-for Slavery of for Freedom-there can be no neutrality on the part of any real lover of his country, or well-wisher to the extension and perpetuation of free Pepublican Institutions.

There is no mistaking the signs which indicate the man for the crisis. Not more potent or instantaneous s the electrical current than the thought which speeds from heart to heart, from the center to the utmost con fines of the Republic, pointing to John C. FREMONT as the standard-bearer of Freedom. And wisely, justy do the prople indicate their choice.

The sentiments of Col. Fremont I have had good opportunity of knowing. During the canvass for United States Senator from California, in 1850, I was Editor of The Daily Pacific News, published at San Francisco, the first journal that raised the Democratic banner in the Eldorado State. Being also Printer to the Legislature, I established The San José Argus, at the then seat of government, solely to advocate th reelection of Col. Fremont. I know well the causes which conspired to the defeat or non election of Frement, after a severe contest, extending to about one most, after a severe centest, extending to about one hundred and fifty ballotings and occupying over two weeks of the session. It was distinctly because he was a Free-State man. The plot was aiready formed to divide the State and from the southern portion form to divide the State and from the southern portion form a Siave State; but this issue the con-piraless daried not openly present. Of all these plots, and of the prominent actors in them, my position gave me the fullest cognizance. Col. Fremont was true to the interests of Freedom, and was saurificed.

It is needless for me to testify to the eminent ability of Col. Fremont—for are not the evidences written

of Col. Fremont—for are not the evidences written upon the energy hights of the Roseky Mountains and upon the golden sands of the State which, more than to any other man, we owe the acquisition of to his valor! Of iron will, of integrity that cannot be swayed from the path which leads to the promotion of the glory and prosperity, as well as the permanence of the Federal Union—yet, withall gentle in his bearing no man is fitter to lead the united forces of Freem to Victorythan John C. FREMONT, Let the Will the People be done!

""" J. WINGHESTER.
"" Het Farms, N. Y., June 15, 1856.

#### FROM A SOUTHERNER.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin:-The weakest objection that I have heard urged against Col Fremont for the Presidency is that he is a Southerner by birth. Let me tell you, Sir. that when a man comes up from the lowest ranks of Southern life, and declares that he is "opposed to Slavery in the abstract -that is, I suppose, to all kinds and shapes of Slavery, white or black-that he is opposed to it " FROM PRINCIPLE, sustained and made he

shapes of savely, systained and made habitual to it "FROM PRINCIPLE, systained and made habitual by long settled convictions," that he is "inflexibly opposed to its extension on this Continent beyond its present limits," I say that when such a man stands ent as our leader, we will find him the unflinching representative of the great principle of Free Territory.

I have long been a resident of the North from the Palmetto State—from the same state and the same class of Southern society. Sir, I arrogate nothing to myself when I say that the man breathes not who is more opposed to Slavery extension than myself, and yet I love, as the apple of my eye, my own tative State; and because I love her I hate Slavery.

Lat Col. Fremont be the numnee of the Philadelphia Convention, and we are sure of a giorious viotery. No other man can equally arouse the enthusiasm of the masses of our country. One word more: As Dougias & Co. refused to interfere during the slaugher in the Se nate Chamber. Let us, it violatation of homan liberty and of the dignity of the Senate, let us gracefully take up the assaulted Senator and put him to the above of the Senate. This will be sometaing for

gracefully take up the assaulted Senator and put him in the chair of the Senate. This will be something for our children to pender.

FROM NEW-YORK TO PHILADELPHIA

A journey bither from New York convinces me, for

Correspondence of The M. Y. Tribune. PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 17, 1856.

the thousandth time, of the fact that, peripatetically, the Americans evolve the most nasticess of any people in the universe. In Europe the principle of caste and the momentum of exclusiveness divide the railroad cars laterally, so that a small party of four, either by prearrangement or the magnetism of social sympathies and equalities, can travel together, and the differences of cost being very great between the first and the last cars of cars, people who are cleanly in their habits are not obliged to be five or ten hours in mortal contact with these who are urcleanly and repulsive. Though the animus which constitutes the arrangement of cars European fashion is the last thing in the world to be admired, yet the result is, on the Continent at least, that respectable people of small means can travel in a second-class car, which is about as comfortable as a first, though less elegant, without the necessity of being brown into company of these who do not know how to beliave themselves. The peripatetic pastiness of which I speak is the prevailing habit of many Americaus of chewing tobacco, and squirting and spitting it right, left and center in the cars, regardless of silks or dellings, age, beauty, artistic sentiment, or patentleather boots. Reading in a railway car is bad for the eyes: in fact, there are some acknowledged cases of eparable injury done to the eyes-and there are I keeps many unrecorded because the patients do not know whither to attribute their falling vision; and so ne man should be advised to con any of the trachy of sild looks of the day while traveling, still less th mai type of newspapers. Conversation, too, is fre endya here, and a deficult to carry on with du vacy smid the jar, whire and roar of the steam turied carriages. But with all allowance for such un pleasant colleages in crowds while traveling, the habi expectoration of the foul juices of the noisome weed s not only anworshy of gentlemen, but ghostly as a element of civilization. To spit in the presence of a Arab is an insuit Would that it were so in this country. I tower think so well of a man after he spit is the presence of women. It is a sexual slight; may pure, a deliberate, outworked, elaborated piece of beneliness worthy of a savage. ' Just look at my dress," said a lady to me; and she showed me her travelling habit literally recking with the tobacco-spit of some fool-mouthed fellow who had expressed a to bacco pudgle around her in the car. The man who neved so did not mean badly; he would doubtless have shows the lady in question all the civilities due the as a while travelley, in a manner which has rendered the national name proverbish. But this conceded, and we must condemn the act in question, which daily, hourly, by smilight, moonlight, starlight, and no light degrading, defiling, and physically (and hence morally) debauching the entire American community.

nastiness over beauty and editorship ought to be turned out of the cars; or, what would be better, to have the cars classified European fashion—class No. 1 for ladies and gentlemen; class No. 2 for tobaccosquirters, and the price the same; Then pleasant parties could be extemporized; the glorious company of expectorants could bathe one another's jaundiced skins and doubtful linen in the super-iris tints of the hideous weed: young men, especially, could spit away the pulpy centour of form ,and, moreover, the besome of their unborn daughters, and qualify themselves at fity for a two legged type of the dry plug-all the shile praising the institutions of the country, and forgetting that the scorn of the national tree is planted afresh for weakness or for strength in the moral propensities and physical habits of each American.

It is the hebit in speaking of Philadelphia to remark that it has no Broadway. I do not knew any city that has, even the Boulevards of Paris not forgotten. No other city of kindred pretension with New-York is wedged at its embouchures into the carrow part of an sland-and hence the principal artery has a magnificent aneurism of life and motion greater than any other street in the world. Philad-lphia, however, being an iteration of insipid squares, built over no pent up Utica, there is no physical necessity for a supercharged common street. The neighborhood of he Exchange, whence the omnibuses meet and are diffused to all points of the compass, gives a perfect dea of a great city-a city of upward of 600,000 people and nearly 100,000 houses-a city, too, where there is more radiated comfort among the working classes than any city in the world, owing to certain eculiarities in the tenure of land, to abundant markets, and to the presence of the great elements of wealth in iron and coal.

Chestnut street hotels are now swarming with delegates and political gentlemen of the Republican faith, which gives great liveliness to that thoroughfare. W. H. F.

## FIRES.

Between 8 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the small building No. 14 West Twelfth street, occupied by James Conkwright as a turpentine manufactory. Before the firemen could subdue the flames the establishment was nearly destroyed. Less on stock about \$250, and the same a nount on building. No insurance. Mr. Conkwright was experimenting with some composition for roofing, when the kettle in which he was preparing it upset and the material ignited from the fire in the furnace.

FALSE ALARM. The alarm of fire last evening was occasioned by smake issuing from the windows of the building No. 11 Dey street, occupied by Nelson Wells & Co., fish dealers. Workmen were employed in smoking salmon.

FIRE IN THE BOWERY. About 12 o'clock Tuerday night a fire occurred in the hosie ry store of Strauss, Rosenheim & Co., No. 108 Howery, but being discovered at an early moment, the flames were soon extinguished. Damage about \$25. The firm are insured for \$5,000 in the London and Livpoel Insurance Company, and \$2,000 in a city Company. The fire originated in a basket containing a quartity of goods, but how or in what manner is un-known. The matter is under investigation.

# BROOKLYN ITEMS.

THE BROOKLYS WATER-WORKS,-Mayor Hall yesterday subscribed the sum of \$1,300,000 on the part of the city to the stock of the Nassau Water-Works Company, in accordance with the resolution of the Common Council to this effect. The old Board of Directors and the new Board recently appointed were present and witnessed the signing of the document, which was executed with a new pen procured for that especial purpose. The pen is to be placed among the archives of the city and there preserved.

Figs.—About 1 o'clock on Wednesday morning & fire breke out in storehouse No. 28 Atlants Dook. It is occapied by Alex. Weckbecket, and was filled with the unlease of a combetible nature. The fire was fortunately discovered in time and extinguished by Engine No. 22. Damage about \$100.

# NEW-JERSEY ITEMS.

COMMON COUNCIL.—A regular meeting of the Jersey City Common Council was hold on Toneday evening, Ald DAYENFORT IN the Claste. A petition for the opening of Montagemery street, from Warren to Van Vorst Streets, was presented, and referred to the Committee or Streets. A recommendation was received from the Board of Edmostion Last a School suiting the present of the Street Council of the last Board, upon the Bergen Point Railroad was called up and reasward to the Council of the Street Council of the Stre

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT—June 18—Before Judge BETTS.

THE SLAVE TRADE—LASALA ACQUITTED.

The Curted States vs. Rodolph E. Lasala.

At the opening of the Court this morning Judge Betts instructed the jury in Lasala's case, reviewing both the law and faces with prest failures. The indictannia, as in the recent case of Valentine, was fraused under the third section of the set of 1818, which subjects persons engaged in fitting out, preparing, Ac., a vessel "with intent to employ her" in the Slave Trace to certain penalties. The Court adopted their previous construction of this section, instructing the jury that the principle of the form within its provisions, unless he acted in the cas scity of master, again or factor, in preparing or fitting the versel out, or adding in coing se, with intent to employ her kinnel in the Slave Trade, under his control or direction.

The Court showed that this was the true construction, by a comparison of the anterior acts on the subject, particularly that of 187, with the one under consideration. The corresponding section of the act of 1807 subjects persons preparing, &c., with intent that the vessel "shall be employed" in the Slave Trade, to a fine of \$2.750. But the act of 1818, while making the penalty more several by admin imprisonment, changed the phrascology, thus signifying very clearly an intention to change the offense for the punishment of which it provided. And this procise question them submitted to the jury to decide was, whether Lasala, in the preparations which he made for the voyage, his conveyance to himself and seneral superintendance, acted as a mere agent or as a participant to any extent in the antity exterprise.

guidy enterprise!

The jury were sent out about 12 o'clock, and in a comple of hours came in with this question: "If the defendant was aware, at the time of fitting out the vessel, that she was to be engaged in the clayer rate, does be come under the section of the law moder which he is indicted!"

As aware by the Court. "Not amiss he seted in preparing or fitting her out or adding in doing so to the capacity of master, "owner or factor, with intent to employ her in the daye trace, outder his own power or countrol."

The jury settled and at once returned with a vertical of acquired.

quittal.

Mesara McKeem and Josephinissen for the Government;

Mesara Gerard, Devercant and Van Schaick for the defendant. SUPREME COURT-SPECIAL TERM-June 13-Before Judge CLEEKS.
NORE OF THE CRIMEAN WAR-THE BOOT ON THE

OTHER LEG.

J. K. Perkins age. One Lillenfeld.

The plaintiff, who does business in Connecticut, or

The plaintiff, who does but hisses in Connecticut, sneed Capt Lellaufeld of the Russian army, on a contast for the construction of arms, and claims damages for the breach thereof to the mount of \$10.00. If magnest is recovered it is hoped that it may be as forced against the Russian Government, as whose agent it is neverted Capt Lellaufeld was actine. The defendant however thinks such hope Illusory, and denies any listing in the premises.

The sait was commenced in the Supreme Court by the nevel service of a summons on the 18th mat. Some difficulty was found in ascertaining Capt. I. 's whereshout, and Deputy-Marshall Dead golds was employed as an old head at the business. At the time service was made, De Angelia appointed a piece of meeting at 5 p. m. on Mon Cap evening, suggesting a loop that the difficulty might be settled before that time, and that Capt. L. should not therefore consult any counsel meantime.

The captair appeared and De Aogelia served a subpens appearing in head of the case, which was returnable yearering in the hair of the defendant, and representing the large amount involved in the sunt, in order was made, requiring farther security for cars in the sun of \$200, with one swrety.

In compilance with another, order of the Court, directing a discovery certain paper, hearing on the best of the the soil it easterney, derived from the best sources, it is

lie interest.

After this fall statement, derived from the best sources, it is almost unrecessary to add that a paragraph which appeared in some of the morning parers, and which not content with misstating names, facts and figures, asserted that MM. De Angelis had arrested Capt Lutersid, is not only without foundation, but is inconsistent with itself, and an impossibility.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nov. 1101, 1272, 1323, 1347, 1377, 1578, 1379, 1479, 1449, 1422, 683, 1475, 1473, 1495, 1496, 1596, 1596, 1596, 1597, 1688, 1574, 1574, 1576, 1583, 1606, 1697, 1618, 1619, 1683, 1649, 1640, 1641, 1669, 1662, 1664, 1681, 1682, 1686, 1704, 1706, 1707, 1715, 1731, 1784, 1787, 1799, 1791, 1798, 1301, 1803, 1812, 1823, 1836.

SUPREME COURT-CIRCUIT. - Nos. 873, 22, 10004, 6, 500, 554, 673, 790, 1823, 877, 586, 589, 87, 729, 747, 748, 753,

SPECIAL TERM.—Adjourned to Friday.

COMMON PLEAS—By Court without a Jury—Part
L-No. 125, 127 (a) 141, 146, 149, 125, 127 (229, 230, 231,
11, 233, 254, Part 11—12 50 227 inclusive.